## WILD LUXURY IN FURS.

Nothing Like This Extravagance Ever Known.

THE RICH ALONE CAN STAND IT.

For the Best Furs Are Beyond the Reach of Ordinary Purses.

The Canr's Monopoly of Russian Sable-Persina Lamb and Seal Come High This Year Some of the Styles in Which the Contly Garments Are Made-The Animals That Furnish Our Pars and the Process by Which the Skins Are Prepared for Use,

In spite of the dulness in trade there has been inaugurated a reign of luxury in furs surpassing all that the world has seen before. All the regal furs have been restored, the splendid sables, the royal ermines, with the silky pile of Persian lambs smothered before their birth for tender woman's adorning We economize in the necessities, we must have the luxuries," say the ladies who order these sumptuous garments in the midst of what is called the "rich man's panic."

The greatest povelly, and perhaps the most



made of "moirs Persian," which is the skin of only the finiest of lambs killed before they are born; for though its first cost is less than that of sable, the fur is so soft and tender that there is scarcely a season's good wear in a garment. Somehow in the curing there is given to the surface the watered finish now so fashionable in silk and velvet. Even the furriers do not recommend it, though they keep it in stock and sell it in the new full capes. reaching a little below the waist and lined with handsome brocade, for \$300 and more. As a garniture for gowns this fur is unsurrassed, as it is so fine and soft it can be handled like velvet, while the matter of durabillity is not so important. The moiré Persian, together with the Persian lamb, some-times called "broad tall," which is also the fur of the unborn lamb at a more advanced stage, comes from Persia, and it is said the reculiar black curly sheep from which it is procured will thrive nowhere save in the Persian steppes, where life in summer is a dream of lush hertage and in winter a long nightmare of snow and steet. Coats of this fur are rather cheaper than seal and are very fashlovable and distingue, for they are not much in favor with the thrifty women who make no claim to being fashionable, but buy sealskin for the warmth and comfort of the garment and also as a good investment, saving a new clock every season and always look-

Of course the fur par excellence is ever the royal flussian sacie, because it is the only fur controlled by royalty. Ermine was former-ly among the preregatives of the blood royal, and only a sovereign regnant might wear a full mantle of it. Princelings might have a Lorder of it upon their garments. Dukes and Duchesses might have a broad hem of it. lords and ladies could only wear fur bands of modest broadness," and burghers and their good dames but the morest edges of the fur he coval limitations can erning states differ from these, though they are quite as arbitrary



We, the people, may wear all the sables we can buy, but we cannot a the sables worn by the white Car, servise only the skins that do not come up to the royal quality are permitted to go into the homes of traders. The select skins go into the royal teasury, and when there is an imperial weight in the bride gets such roles of sable and blue fox as no other of womankind ever wears. They are not hers, however, but are the property of the house, to be guarded, given, and entailed to her heirs forever, like paves on part.

There are many other interesting things about this fur. In the first place, occause it is a natural unpide head in whe fur, it never fades, wears out, or lessens in value. Son of the fur in modish popularity grandmothers are bringing their long stores; sables to the furriers to have them made over for their granddaughters. Sable, too, is the only fur that you can smooth with the hand either way and make it lie flat. And, finally, sable is the costlest fur in the world, though the woman that is trying to make her husband buy it for an investment is not so far wrong. It is good to have in one's possession, like diar onds or fausity plate. A sable skin is not two less long, and a third of that is fall, yet a single skin brings from \$25 to \$125. The amount of sable that will be incorporated in the fashionable woman seestume this winter in bands on her gowns, tipnets, muffs, linings and collars capes and coats, will depend entirely on her husband's purse.

Once craime fanked with sable in value, and like sable was the insigna of royalty. Now the snowy for with its black spots is again restored to fashionable favor, and is dies and collars, capes and coats, will depend entirely on their craimies, yellow with age, having them restered at the furriers' and are bringing out their ermines, yellow with age, having them rest-red at the furriers' and using them for linings, borders, evening cloaks, and tippets. The reliew tint cannor be made white, but it is not considered objectionable. The black spots are the fails of the little animal sewn into the white fur at regular intervals. In Paris and also in London ladles are wearing all kinds of light furs, ermine among the rest, in the street, on the promenade, as well as for the carriage. The white fur is strikingly beautiful used as a zoke or sleeves of a seal coat, the tiny fails forming a border like fringe at the bottom of the yoke. Large collers and facings of the white fur to roll back in revers when the coat is the wholen, are also seen on seal garments. But American ladles would not as yet consider it good taste to wear the dressy fur outside a carriage and, lodged, it is little seen outside a carringe and, indeed, it is little seen

outside a carriage and, indeed, it is little seen scent for evening.

Hoyal purple, the imperial color, combines with ermino most effectively, and a resplendant evening chak, made of three capes of royal purple telvet, each lined with violet and rose changealie set in has a deep pointed trippet collar of ermine, which extends down the front of the cape in a terriage.

Another cate of the same material is lined throughout with remine and has sien yoke of the far. Place who saws the middle scales, the host beautiful ermine grame in the cape of the far. It is a considered in wayer, is in evening and the white line with a large state of the far is a same from an are seen in the cape of the far is a same from the cape of the far is a same from the cape of the far is said to the line of the white line with a large state of the white in vital shows of said to the line and a line with a said an asset colors and a wide colors and a saide.

and colar St. and.

The acaiskin coat that every woman is praying for for thristmas is from ninety inches three pards around the bottom of the skirt, taght fitting at the waist, and is thirty six inches long for short figures and forty inches long or tell some it has most voluminous

sinevee, a collar platted or fulled is its corving clearly and frivebousty fulled as if the retealess kins were velveteen. The cost is limed with vocated all and one of the property of the platter of t



inshioned claret colorcd velvet with a sable
collar and broad band
of sable along the
edges. Some of these
tippets have tabs that
reach to the bottom of
the skirt. There is a
fleuu cape in mink,
too, that crosses over
and fastens at the
back, and is effective
on very slender women. The "granny"
muffs of 1830 did not
take as well as was
hoped, and other odd and fanciful muffs are
seen decorated with little heads with long
pointed ears or made with seal skin plattings
on either end of a narrow band of fur, the
plattings narrowing slightly toward the tor.

on either end of a narrow band of fur, the plattings narrowing slightly toward the top. Then they embroider fur this year, which is indeed painting the lily. The embroidery is done with a heavy sitk cord, and shows sometimes a thread of gold.

And one handsome Persian lamb coat is shown at a conservative house with an embroidery of this kind on the revers and frills of heavy black lace on the cuffs. Lace—even white ince—is much used in combination with fur on winter gowns for the street, and fur as a finish to filmy evening gowns, which is quite the approved fushion is the last bit of evidence needed to convince the world that the mode has gone mad with a frenzy of luxuriousness in fur.

THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

The Causes that Inspire Them-How Old Gowns May Be Utilized.

Some intropid interviewer has caught the fair goddess of Fashion in a communicative mood and coaxed from her the answer to the off-reneated, but hitherto unsatisfied query. 'How is fashion created?" And the substance of the answer, couched in more dignified terms than one would expect from so frivolous a deity, is. "Fashion is not subjected to any spe-cial law or jurisdiction. It obeys certain and various currents, sustaining the influence of each in its turn. It is inspired now by the caprice of an artist who has become popular for the moment, again by a play in vogue, or by some circumstance. So we have the 'Walkyrie' wings, the Sara Bernhardt 'Fedoras,' the poleros that came in with the Macarona of the Champs-de-Mars and the iridescent gauzes

of the latest terpsichorean idol." As for the inspiration of the mode to succeed the 1870 style that is now at its height, and

As for the inspiration of the mode to succeed the 18%0 style that is now at its height, and consequently approaching its decadence. Fashion does not "wish to be quoted in the matter at present." Some of the French designers are introducing the Louis XIII, and the Louis XVI, styles, which predicates a reign of rich brocades, luxurious velvets and laces, and amply draped skirts, with pointed bodiess. It is believed that the reaction from the 1830 modes, which have been attractive only because they were novel, and are indeed trying to almost every woman because, however carefully arranged, they add more than a little to her years, will be sharp and decisive.

Meantime, in the intermediary period, we who search the newspapers for hints instead of ordering our gowns direct from Paris or London, are wondering if something cannot be done with the last year's gowns that we cannot afford to discard. Much ear I is done in the overskirt may be classified as of two distinct styles one long and pointed, or rounded at the bottom, the other draped apron fashion on the gown and much shorter at the back than in the front. These over-dresses, it must be remembered, are edged with narrow gimps, a marrow finish of fur, or even a narrow moiré ribbon gathered and put on in one or two rows, with a little heading of gimp. And if any one has an old gown of handsome cloth, it may easily form the overskirt of a new one, shortening it from the top, reshaping and fitting it about the hips. The underskirt may be maire silk, or watered shaded velvel, or a contrasting rober in cloth. This underskirt is frequently finished with fur, when no other far is used on the gown. One model a shaded velvel on the gown, or when a garniture of lace is used on the gown. One model a shown, from which a hint may be gleaned as to the disposition of a lact year's gown, is a

a last year's gown, is a Redfern creation of

passementerie put on over a lining of deep magenta, the colornow so must in vogue that a coliar and beit of it redeem the plainest gown and stamp it with an air of good style. Indeed, one of the most striking women in last week's Brondway parade wore a zown of black coried silk made without a bint of trimming, but about the neck was a wrinkled collar of magenta velvet, and in the belt were two folds of the color. Another new gown, which happily solves the problem of how to utilize a last winter's scant skirt, is slasshed up to the knees around the bettom, and has panels of watered silk let in prondening from a width of four inches at the bettom. The jointaine of the two materials is covered with jet giour. The old sleeves



be short, clearing the floor leaving the pretty slipper very much an enumer. The favorite materials will be bended and spanglod tulle, figured and striped crones, fridescent chillons, and light brocades. One pretty new gown, suitable for the opera or a reception, where dancing is not the main feature, is of the brocade mentioned, rellow, with a tiny surray in deeper yellow, with a bit of gold in the weave, has a deep Vandyked collar, with fichu folds of yellow volvet around



the low neck, and a decoration and girdle of the low neck, and a decoration and girdle of gold passementerie.

Another hall dress, designed for a young girl, is of light-blue silk muslin. Three ruffles of ince cross the full-gathered skirt, and another forms the little basque. The belt and sleeves are of velvet, in a rich shade of olive green.

One of the favorite evening gowns will be some modification of the idea so much in favor with the public mansems; just now, which consists of a full skirt crossed by bands of insertion accordion plaited to the belt and hung over a silk patticeat of a contrasting color, which shows through the insertions. Of course just now the fancy for black and white conjust now the fancy for black and white conjust now the fancy for black and white conwhich shows through the insertions. Of course, which shows through the insertions, Of course, instance the first choice, and an effective gown of this kind is of back mousseline do sole, with time bands of white or black insertion over a petticent of white satin. A brend Anne of Austria collar finishes the neek. The same model is equally pretty made up over magenta or green satin. The beautiful thing about such a gown is this, that it can be unded up at home, as the waist is accordion plained, too, and there is no particular fit to it. A pretty evening gown of satinstriped eropon is trianmed with a succession of satin-bound ruffles, put on in festoons. The waist has the little ruffles about the neck and is belied with a narrow satin riboton.



Finally, for the woman who doesn't go to the opera or to balls, there is a pretty and economical idea for an evening gown in a pale blue crépon waist, striped across or up and down, whichever is most becoming to the figure, with black lace insertions. The sleeves have double rufles of the bace over the shoulder, and a double frill of the lace over the shoulder, and a double frill of the lace is put on below the belt for slight figures with just a narrow satin ribbon girdle tied in a rosette at the back for the finish. This waist may be worn with a skirt of black monit or sain or sik, made very full and perfectly plain, and is the prettiest kind for the theatre to the woman who does not keep a carriage, for with a cont it is easy to go out to the dinner or play in the gecommodating democratic street car.

CHANGE IN HAIRDRESSING. A Severe Parting in the Middle and Ringlets

A few pretty women in Paris and some young ladies here are dressing their har in true Vis-torian style, parted in the middle, the hair waved with crimping irons and drawn down on either side to cover the ears. A really pretty woman looks nice with her hair in this style, because she can't help it, but it is impossible to avoid reflecting how very much prettier she would be with her dainty cars visible and a few rightly curling locks on her forchead. The band which our English cousins insist upon calling "the fringe," really the bettern The jointine of the two materials is evered with jet
giant. The old sleeves
must be discarded for
poor sleeves, a wrinkied vest of more, and
two bias "rippie"
Lasques not gathered,
but cut so on the circle
that they fall in flutes
of themselves, added
beneath a jet belt finished with a long oblong tow. The shoulto fit over the sleeves,
with motri, and flutshed

the proper word—which are to be seen all through Dickens's books, and which necessitate a parting across the head, as well as toward the forehead. Even now there are rimors of these ourls having appeared in Paris, to the satisfaction of the hair dressers, for hair is not plentiful nowadays, and these ringlets will probably be made and purchased ready for use at the hair-dresser's establishment. Every one who follows rigorously the new mode will experience difficulty inchoosing a hat or bonnet, for the richest velvet and the fulllest feathers alike fail to impart that becoming softness which a few ruffled curls bestow.

BEAUTY AND ITS FOILS.

Steel Rapter Cut and Thrust and Parry with the Ease of Practised Swordsmen-Attractive Costumes of the Lady Fencer. One of the most convincing proofs of woman's superiority over man is the fascinating grace she gives to everything she manages to horhas never been more picturesquely demonstrated than in the matter of fencing, that pretty pastime of courtiers and gentlemen of among men, is being taken up by the women For the foll in a woman's hand, though it may lack something of the vigor and strength in the charge, is handled with a quickness and

fencing is preeminently a feminine exercise. Because grace is fundamentally the characteristic of fencing, and because the exercise demands quick motion, a light touch, and rapid calculation, coupled with an erect but easy bearing, it is indeed a valuable exercise

delicacy which convince all observers that



for women. Every muscle of the body is called into play, but there is no strain on any of them, and the violence which accompanies many other kinds of athletic practice is unknown in this delicate art. And thoughof the various sports and systems of physical culture in vogue among the ladies fencing is least talked of and least evidenced by ocular demonstration, that there are a large number of well-known women in the city who practise

with the folls every day is a fact not at all dim-

cult to substantiate. It is something more than five years now since fencing began to be accounted as a pos-sible feminine accomplishment, and there are women who have never stopped the foll prac-tice begun in the opening classes of the first year. Fencing is not like swimming, dancing. or tennis, a thing once learned to be always remembered or only taken up at pleasure, but rather, as in the dancer's art, to remain proficient the fencer must use the foils constantly. And herein lies its peculiar value for women. because in athletics women seem to have little power of sustained effort, and unless spurred

is apt to be spasmodic for a time and finally

abandoned altogether.

The primary results of the exercise are in creased strength of limb, suppleness, quickness and lightness of motion, a more erect earing, a loss of unnecessary weight, a pecultar sgillty and dexterity, and a happy self-poise which comes from a lack of self-consciousness and a new confidence and screnity. which, summed up in a single word, mean grace. An awkward woman knows she is awkward, and her self-consciousness in-creases her defects. She knows, too, as soon begins to move less clumsily and more surely; and the fencing woman discovers this



DING PRACTICE.

change before she has put on the glove many times. Actresses realize the value of practice with the folis in assuring confident and easy movements on the stage, and it is a noticeable fact that they take to fencing more readily han other women and become more expert with little practice because of their confi-

dence and adaptarility.

A woman in fen ing attire is, indeed, a ple-ture-sine vision, for the dress consists of a little skirt of worl or velvet heavy enough to stay down without being weighted at the hem with lead and reaching only to the knee, a loose waist, canyas singers, the prefriest stockings in the world, and a belt like a man's gymnashim belt loose, but ling and affortion a ings in the world, and a belt like a man's gymnasium belt, loose, but firm, and affording a slight surject to the waist. This little skill be assessed as not p event me tran appreciate freedom of the legs in the rapid and ance and retreat. Of course every woman arranges the details of this costome according to her own sweel will and lancy. There was the Jersey Lity, who, when driven from the stage by increasing avoirdupois, reduced her weight twenty pounds with the foil practice, wearing a pair of white trousers gathered to the kane so full that they served all the modest purposes of a skirt, a heavy persey teaterned after those worn in her native isle which were for a time fashionable with all women, ribred stockings, and low shows. Mrs. Potter fenced in Turkish trousers and a skirt that



most convenient costume. One of the best woman fencers in New York is Blanche Waish, who looks upon the exercise as wonderfully invigorating, especially when followed by a cold bath directly afterward.

Women rarely make so skilful fencers as men. Not having the same length of arm and leg, they are not, as a rule, able to lunge so far or so powerfully. This is, however, largely compensated for by their superior quickness and delicaer, for good fencing depends largely upon a rapid, light touch. So soon, therefore, as the woman's wrist becomes sufficiently strong, her long and supple fingers give her an advantage which men, with their more clumsy hands, do not possess. A peculiar antithesis is observed by Herr Hartl, who may be remembered as the conductor of the Viennesse Lady Fencers' entertainments. In the tactics of ladies and gentlemen during exercises. A man, when he feels the superiority of his antagonist, will often less patience, and, discarding all rules, depend on his strongth only. He throws art overloard and resorts to common thrashing. A woman will cling to the prescriptions of the art and remain, technically speaking. True to the form." This is the more strange since it is proverbial that our fair sisters lose their self-control in almost everything else under slight proverbial that our fair sisters lose their self-control in almost everything else under slight proverbial that our fair sisters lose their self-control in almost everything else under slight proverbial that our fair sisters lose their self-Charming Women Who with the Guarded

form." This is the more strange since it is proverbial that our fair sisters lose their self-control in almost everything else under slight provocation.

The light foll is, according to Herr Harti, who is quoted in the Chicago Inter-Orean, perhaps the only wannon fit for a lady's hand. She cannot handle the sword with the same intensity because she lacks the necessary nuccular endurance and energy. With the same intensity because she lacks the necessary nuccular endurance and energy. With the same intensity because she is able to thrust and parry for hours without fatigue provided she is not encumbered by corsage or any garment which interferes with the free movements of the body.

This authority maintains that unless something is done to provide healthful and muscular recreation for the wives and daughters of the well off, especially in metropolitan cities, there is danger of a lethargical collapse physically and of the consequent advent of a more and more ensembled posterity. Outdoor sports have inaugurated an athletic regeneration in summer, but at no time of the year is there more need for vigorous calisthenics than in winter, when the cold weather keeps women indoors and the comfortable warmth of the house induces constant sedentary occupation. To eradicate the aliments produced by inaction and unreasonable seclusion from sports and exercises; to impart quickness and dexterity of motion and a graceful dignified, and free carriage of the body; to transform the frail and languid parlor ornaments of the larger cities into healthy companions and strong helpmests for their husbands, is, according to the Vienness professor, the cardinal object in view during a course in fencing, so proficient and gracifies the curious with his strikingly faithful reproductions of fencing passages between fair antagonists, fac-similes of which accompany this resume.

fair antagonists, fac-similes of which accompany this resume.

Harr Harti Insists that if fencing were generally introduced in woman's schools, seminaries, and colleges, and practised by married women in their homes, a vigorous, healthy womanhood, free from nervous diseases and all manner of maladies classed under the head of woman's deliency, would result.

Of course it shocks the modesty of the average woman to be under the training of a man in this art on account of the costume, but there are woman tenchers here and in other large cities. In Chicago, where there is a large contingent of women now interested, there is in one of the fencing schools the handsome Jaguarine, the champion woman rapier lighter in the world, who has defeated in all points many a noted wordsman.



Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The clergyman sent the protest to the Worcester Sou that the world of 1855 might know the bold stand that had been taken. Fellowing is Mr. Higginson's letter to the Spur "It was my privilege to celebrate May day by officiating at a wedding in a farmhouse

among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of tried worth, a leader in the Western anti-slavery movement, and the bride is one whose fair name is known tellectual qualities are excelled by the private beauty of her heart and life. I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws in respect to marriage, a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the following protest was read and signed as a part of the nutdal ceremony, and I send it to you that others may be induced to do likewise."

Here is the protest as drawn jointly by Lucy Stone and II. B. Blackwell and subscribed to once more by the bereaved husband: laws in respect to marriage, a system by which

While acknowledging our mutual affection by pullicity assuming the relationship of husband and write yet in justice to ocrasives and a great princip awe desir it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as re-fuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injort-ous and unnatural superjority, investing him with legal powers which me homerable man would exercise,

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cially against the laws which give to the husband: 1. The custody of the wife's person

children.

3. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her or placed in the hands of trusteen as in the case of

4. The absolute right to the product of her industry. 5. Also sesinst laws which give to the widower a much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his decessed wife than they give to the widow in that of her decessed husband.

6. Finally, against the woole system by which "the legal existence of the wife is an spended during the marriage," so that in most States she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime;

that marriage enould be an equal and permanent part nership, and so recognized by law, that units it is so

appeal should be made to legal tribunals under exist-ing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against

"Of course," said Mr. Blackwell, "that protest was worded to apply to laws that have been repealed, replaced, or greatly modified. We drew it up together. Col. Higginson the Rev. Mr. Higginson he was called then sent I to the Sop, and it later appeared in the Boston papers and was widely coried and deriedd. Newspapers deal with the equality cause much differently now from the way they did then."

The contraction of the contracti

read with one of the tutors for a particular | Irving and M on Terry's Dress, examination, and it chanced that a young man was in exactly the same position, and the professor, naturally thinking of the con-venience it would be to him to take the two

venience it would be to him to take the two together, appended to the young min. "Well you know I do not want to be kept lack. I want to make the most of my time." The man objected, but he was prevailed upon to try it for a time, and the lindy willingly agreed to the proposit. At the first lesson the word man was light and easy in conversation and somewhat discursive in his remarks to the tute. The lady said nothing. At the next meeting the lady said nothing. At the next meeting the lady had a mass of into allow which she brought forward in any stendier, its meeting the game. He did not like his position of inferiority and very soon the arrangement came bean end, but not because the lady did not keep up with the work.

will go out in a small blizzard having nothing stoutor than a silk stocking guarding ankle to knea. It may be one of those pretty incon-sistencies that make women so charming, but I am satisfied one thickness of flannel would rout all the hysteria in all the kness now caus-ing the owners so much discomfort.

FASHIONABLE LIVING IN NEW YORK Society Men Say It Costs \$10,000 a Year

to Maintalu a Swell Lambliabe "What does it cost to live in New York, to support such an establishment as a married man in society in this city must have?"

When a Sun reporter asked this question recentiy of several prominent New Yorkers whose means warrant their living in any style they choose, he found that the estimates given not only differed widely, but that in the details they were lacking, every one of them, in what the majority of people would consider the most important items. In no case was any account male of the cost of food and clothing. These things, that with the most of us are first to be considered in the expense account, make comparatively so small a figure in the cost of a New York establishment that none of the questioned considered them at ail.

It is an easy matter to induce almost any wealthy New Yorker to make a detailed esti-mate of the cost of supporting an establishment; and the estimate will usually be based upon his own expenses. But it is not so easy to obtain permission to use the wealthy New Yorker's name. The first man to whom the uestion was put, for instance, made it a condition that his name should not be mentioned. It is seldom that he makes such a stipulation.

They are telling the story in Ean Francisco. social attentions, that at a dinner given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Do Young Miss There was unable to be present on account of her neuraliza. Thus it fiving kindly explained. That have reven nonmured Mr. Inving to his lates, it is better to most disappointed, and she had a new dress, too, for the expansal, there is the dress. Standing both the dress of the dress. Standing both data, and show them all your mother's new treads.

Mrs. Tools Drove Home.

irought forward in assistantille. Using each way, and the man was rather helf of the game. He did not take his position of the game. He did not take his position of the nerves of the color of the nerves of the color of the nerves contred at that joint. Certain it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments one of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint cleratin it is that in this cold eliments of the color of the nerves contred at that joint the color of the nerves contred at that joint the data that joint the color of the nerves contred at the color of the nerves of the nerves of the nerves the